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UNITED STATES PATENT APPLICATION

OF

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FOR

COMPOSITIONS IN RIGID FORM STRUCTURED WITH A POLYMER

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ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A composition, such as a physiologically acceptable, cosmetic composition, containing at least one dyestuff and at least one continuous liquid fatty phase, structured with at least one structuring polymer which has a weight-average molecular mass ranging from 1000 to 30,000 and in particular from 1000 to 10,000, and comprises a) a polymeric skeleton comprising repeating units comprising at least one non-pendant hetero atom, and b) at least one fatty chain, optionally functionalized, comprising from 12 to 120 carbon atoms, chosen from pendant fatty chains and terminal fatty chains which are bonded to said polymeric skeleton, wherein said at least one fatty chain is present in a quantity ranging from 40% to 98% of the total number of all said repeating units comprising at least one non-pendant hetero atom and all said at least one fatty chains, wherein said composition can be in the form of a wax-free, structured, solid, and wherein said at least one dyestuff, said at least one continuous liquid fatty phase and said at least one structuring polymer form a physiologically acceptable medium. This polymer allows the production of a rigid composition which may be in the form of a stick and may have a hardness ranging from 20 g to 900 g, in the absence of waxes, and which may give a glossy and non-migrating deposit when applied.

The present invention relates to compositions for care of, for treating and for making-up at least one keratinous material, in particular at least one human keratinous material, such as skin, including the scalp, lips, eyelashes and eyebrows, comprising at least one continuous liquid fatty phase gelled with at least one structuring polymer and at least one dyestuff. This invention may be in the form of make-up sticks such as lipsticks and may give a glossy and non-migrating deposit when applied.

Structured continuous liquid fatty phases in cosmetic or dermatological products are known in the art. As used herein, "structured" means gelled and/or rigidified.

Structured continuous liquid fatty phases may be found in solid compositions such as deodorants, balms, lip compositions, concealer products and cast foundations. In general, this structuring may be obtained with the aid of waxes or fillers. However, these waxes and fillers have a tendency to make the compositions matte and matte compositions may not be desired. For example, women may desire lip compositions in the form of a tube which deposit glossy films.

As used herein, "continuous liquid fatty phase" means a fatty phase which is liquid at room temperature (25°C) and at atmospheric pressure (760 mmHg) and which is composed of at least one fatty substance, such as an oil, which is liquid at room temperature. If the continuous liquid fatty phase comprises two or more fatty substances, they should be mutually compatible.

Structured continuous liquid fatty phases may make it possible to control the exudation of the continuous liquid fatty phase from the solid compositions in which they are components. Structuring of the continuous liquid fatty phase may also limit the migration of

this phase into wrinkles and fine lines after it has been deposited, for example, on the skin or the lips. A large migration of a continuous liquid fatty phase comprising dyestuffs such as in lip compositions may lead to an unaesthetic effect around the lips which may accentuate the wrinkles and fine lines. Women have cited this migration as a drawback of 5 conventional lip compositions.

The gloss of cosmetic and dermatological compositions may be associated with the nature of the continuous liquid fatty phase. Reduction of the concentration of waxes and fillers in such compositions may increase gloss, but the migration of the continuous liquid fatty phase may increase. In other words, the concentration of waxes and fillers required to prepare cosmetic and dermatological compositions in the form of a stick which have a suitable hardness may limit the gloss of the deposited compositions.

The inventor has found that the observed decrease in gloss of cosmetic and dermatological compositions in the form of a stick which comprise waxes may be associated with the anisotropic crystal structure of the waxes. One aim of the present invention is to provide cosmetic and/or dermatological compositions for the manufacture of wax-free compositions in the form of a stick.

Another subject of the invention is cosmetic and/or dermatological compositions which are useful for the care, make-up and/or treating of at least one keratinous material which may be of suitable hardness to allow preparation of these compositions in the form 20 of a stick, which may be glossy and which may be non-migrating. As used herein, "keratinous material" is meant to comprise hair, lips, skin, scalp and superficial body

growths such as eyelashes, eyebrows, and nails.

The inventor has found, surprisingly, that the use of specific polymers may make it possible to structure, even, in some embodiments, in the absence of wax, continuous liquid fatty phases in the form of a stick, which may give a glossy and non-migrating film
5 when applied to a keratinous material.

The invention applies not only to make-up products for at least one keratinous material such as lip compositions, lip pencils, foundations which may be cast in the form of a stick or a dish, concealer products, temporary tattoo products, eyeliners which may be in pencil form, mascara tablets, but also to body hygiene products such as deodorant sticks, and to care products and products for treating at least one keratinous material such as sunscreen and after-sun products which may be in stick form.
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In one embodiment, the present invention is directed to a structured composition containing at least one dyestuff and at least one continuous liquid fatty phase comprising at least one structuring polymer which has a weight-average molecular mass ranging from 1000 to 30,000 and which comprises a) a polymeric skeleton comprising repeating units comprising at least one non-pendant hetero atom, and b) at least one fatty chain, optionally functionalized, comprising from 12 to 120 carbon atoms, chosen from pendant fatty chains and terminal fatty chains which are bonded to the polymeric skeleton, wherein the at least one fatty chain is present in a quantity ranging from 40% to 98% of the total number of all 20 of the repeating units comprising at least one non-pendant hetero atom and of all the fatty chains, the composition is in the form of a wax-free solid, and the at least one dyestuff, the

at least one continuous liquid fatty phase and the at least one structuring polymer form a physiologically acceptable medium. In one embodiment, the at least one structuring polymer has a weight-average molecular mass ranging from 1000 to 10,000.

As used herein, "at least one" means one or more. Also, as used herein, a
5 "wax" is a lipophilic fatty compound which is solid at room temperature (25°C), undergoes a reversible solid/liquid change of state, has a melting point of greater than 40°C (which can be up to 200°C), and has an anisotropic crystal organization in the solid state. The size of the crystals of the wax may be such that the crystals scatter and/or diffuse light, giving the composition a cloudy, relatively opaque appearance. It may be possible to make
10 the wax miscible with oils by bringing the wax to its melting point, and, thereby, to form a microscopically homogeneous mixture but once the mixture has returned to room temperature, recrystallization of the wax occurs. This recrystallization may be responsible for reducing the gloss of the compositions which comprise such wax.

For the purposes of the application, waxes may be chosen from those normally
15 used in cosmetic or dermatological compositions. Non-limiting examples of such waxes include waxes of natural origin, such as beeswax, carnauba wax, candelilla wax, ouricury wax, Japan wax, cork fiber wax, sugar cane wax, paraffin waxes, lignite wax, microcrystalline waxes, lanolin wax, montan wax and ozokerites, hydrogenated oils such as hydrogenated jojoba oil, waxes of synthetic origin, such as polyethylene waxes derived
20 from polymerization of ethylene, waxes obtained by Fischer-Tropsch synthesis, fatty acid esters and glycerides that are solid at 40°C, and silicone waxes such as derivatives of

poly(di)methylsiloxane which are solid at 40°C.

The compositions of the present invention may be advantageously self-supporting and may be in a form chosen from a stick or a dish. The compositions may also be in a form chosen from a transparent anhydrous rigid gel and a transparent anhydrous
5 stick wherein the at least one continuous liquid fatty phase may form the continuous phase.

The structure or gelation of the at least one continuous liquid fatty phase may be modified by the nature of the at least one structuring polymer used. The at least one continuous liquid fatty phase of the compositions of the present invention comprises at least one structuring polymer chosen such that a rigid structure such as those in the form of a tube or a stick may be obtained. When these compositions are colored, they may, after they have been applied to a keratinous material, give a glossy deposit of homogeneous color which does not migrate into wrinkles or fine lines of the keratinous material. The compositions which are the subject of the invention comprise at least one structuring polymer which may be soluble in a wide variety of oils.

Another subject of the present invention is a structured composition for at least one keratinous material comprising at least one dyestuff and at least one continuous liquid fatty phase comprising at least one structuring polymer which has a weight-average molecular mass ranging from 1000 to 30,000 and which comprises a) a polymeric skeleton comprising repeating units comprising at least one non-pendant hetero atom, and b) at least one fatty chain, optionally functionalized, comprising from 12 to 120 carbon atoms, chosen from pendant fatty chains and terminal fatty chains which are bonded to the
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polymeric skeleton, wherein the at least one fatty chain is present in a quantity ranging from 40% to 98% of the total number of all the repeating units comprising at least one non-pendant hetero atom and all the at least one fatty chain, the composition being in the form of a wax-free solid which may be a self-supporting solid and having a hardness ranging 5 from 20 g to 2000 g, and the at least one dyestuff, the at least one continuous liquid fatty phase and the at least one structuring polymer form a physiologically acceptable medium. In one embodiment of the present invention, the composition has a hardness ranging from 20 g to 900 g. In another embodiment, the composition has a hardness ranging from 20 g to 600 g.

In one embodiment of the present invention, the composition comprises at least one structuring polymer which has a weight-average molecular mass ranging from 1000 to 140 10,000. In another embodiment, the at least one structuring polymer which has a weight-average molecular mass ranging from 2000 to 8000. This at least one structuring polymer 15 may be a solid which is undeformable at room temperature (25°C) and atmospheric pressure (760 mmHg). Additionally, this at least one structuring polymer may be capable of structuring the composition without opacifying it.

According to the present invention, the at least one structuring polymer comprises at least one fatty chain, optionally functionalized. As used herein, "polymer" means a compound comprising at least two repeating units. As used herein, "repeating 20 units" of the polymer are hydrocarbon-based repeating units, wherein each unit comprises from 2 to 80 carbon atoms wherein the carbon atoms are substituted with hydrogen atoms

and may optionally be substituted with oxygen atoms, and wherein the hydrocarbons may be linear, branched or cyclic, and saturated or unsaturated. In one embodiment of the present invention, the hydrocarbon-based repeating units comprise from 2 to 60 carbon atoms. The repeating units of the polymer, also called chain members, may each also 5 comprise at least one non-pendant hetero atom within the polymeric skeleton. As will be explained further below, these hydrocarbon-based repeating units can, for example, also contain amide groups.

As used herein, "functionalized" means comprising one or more functional groups. Non-limiting examples of functional groups include hydroxyl groups, ether groups, oxyalkylene groups, polyoxyalkylene groups, carboxylic acid groups, amine groups, halogen atoms, ester groups, siloxane groups and polysiloxane groups. The expression "functionalized chain" means an alkyl chain comprising at least one functional (reactive) group chosen from those recited above.

In addition, the hydrogen atoms of the at least one fatty chain can be at least 15 partially substituted with fluorine atoms.

In one embodiment of the present invention, the at least one fatty chain of the at least one structuring polymer is present in a quantity ranging from 40% to 98% of the total number of all the repeating units comprising at least one non-pendant hetero atom and all the at least one fatty chains. In another embodiment, the at least one fatty chain of the at 20 least one structuring polymer is present in a quantity ranging from 50% to 95% of the total number of all the repeating units comprising at least one non-pendant hetero atom and all

the at least one fatty chains.

The nature and proportion of the repeating units comprising at least one non-pendant hetero atom will depend on the desired nature of the at least one continuous liquid fatty phase. Thus, the nature of the at least one continuous liquid fatty phase may be similar to the nature of the repeating units comprising at least one non-pendant hetero atom. This may be so because increasing the proportion of the repeating units comprising at least one non-pendant hetero atom and their polarity (which corresponds to the number and nature of the hetero atoms) will increase the affinity of the at least one structuring polymer for polar oils. On the other hand, if the at least one structuring polymer comprises repeating units which are of low polarity or are apolar, the at least one structuring polymer will have a proportionately greater affinity for apolar oils.

In one embodiment of the present invention, the at least one non-pendant hetero atom of the repeating units (chain members) comprising at least one non-pendant hetero atom is chosen from nitrogen atoms, sulfur atoms and phosphorus atoms and may optionally be substituted with at least one oxygen atom. In another embodiment, the repeating units comprising at least one non-pendant hetero atom comprise at least one polar group of carbonyl type.

In one embodiment of the present invention, the repeating units comprising at least one non-pendant hetero atom are chosen from repeating units comprising hydrocarbon-based repeating units silicone units which form a polyorganosiloxane-type skeleton, repeating units comprising amide units which form a polyamide-type skeleton,

repeating units comprising units which comprise isocyanate groups which form a skeleton chosen from polyurethane-type skeleton, polyurea-type skeleton and polyurea-urethane-type skeleton, repeating units comprising carbamate which form a skeleton chosen from polyurethane-type skeleton, polyurea-type skeleton and polyurea-urethane-type skeleton,
5 and repeating units comprising urea which form a skeleton chosen from polyurethane-type skeleton, polyurea-type skeleton and polyurea-urethane-type skeleton. In another embodiment of the present invention, the repeating units are chosen from repeating units comprising amide units. In another embodiment, the at least one fatty chain is chosen from pendant fatty chains and is bonded directly to at least one of the hetero atoms of the polymeric skeleton. In another embodiment, the at least one structuring polymer further comprises oxyalkylene units between the repeating units.

In one embodiment, the compositions comprise at least one structuring polymer comprising a polymeric skeleton which comprises polyamide-type repeating units and at least one fatty chain comprising from 12 to 120 carbon atoms, wherein said at least one fatty chain is chosen from terminal fatty chains, if present, is bonded to the polyamide skeleton via ester functions. In another embodiment, said at least one fatty chain comprises from 12 to 68 carbon atoms.

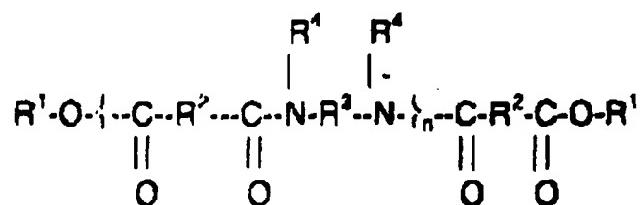
In one embodiment, the at least one structuring polymer is chosen from polymers resulting from at least one polycondensation reaction between at least one 20 dicarboxylic acid comprising at least 32 carbon atoms, such as from 32 to 44 carbon atoms, with at least one diamine comprising at least 2 carbon atoms, such as from 2 to 36

carbon atoms. The at least one dicarboxylic acid can, for example, be chosen from dimers of at least one fatty acid comprising at least 16 carbon atoms, such as oleic acid, linoleic acid and linolenic acid. The at least one diamine can, for example, be chosen from ethylenediamine, hexylenediamine, hexamethylenediamine, phenylenediamine and 5 ethylenetriamine.

In one embodiment, the at least one structuring polymer is chosen from polymers comprising one or two terminal carboxylic acid groups. The terminal carboxylic acid groups can, for example, be esterified with at least one alcohol chosen from monoalcohols comprising at least 4 carbon atoms. For example, the at least one alcohol can be chosen from monoalcohols comprising from 10 to 36 carbon atoms. In a further example, the monoalcohols can comprise from 12 to 24 carbon atoms, while in yet another example, they can from 16 to 24 carbon atoms.

In one embodiment of the present invention, the at least one structuring polymer is chosen from those described in document US-A-5 783 657 from the company Union 15 Camp, the disclosure of which is incorporated by reference, which are polymers of formula

(I):



in which:

- n is an integer which represents the number of amide units such that the number of ester groups present in said at least one structuring polymer ranges from 10% to 50% of the total number of all said ester groups and all said amide groups comprised in said at least one structuring polymer;

- 5 - R¹, which are identical or different, are each chosen from alkyl groups comprising at least 4 carbon atoms and alkenyl groups comprising at least 4 carbon atoms;
- R², which are identical or different, are each chosen from C₄ to C₄₂ hydrocarbon-based groups with the proviso that at least 50% of R² are chosen from C₃₀ to C₄₂ hydrocarbon-based groups;
- 10 - R³, which are identical or different, are each chosen from organic groups comprising atoms chosen from carbon atoms, hydrogen atoms, oxygen atoms and nitrogen atoms with the proviso that R³ comprises at least 2 carbon atoms; and
- R⁴, which are identical or different, are each chosen from hydrogen atoms, C₁ to C₁₀ alkyl groups and a direct bond to group chosen from R³ and another R⁴ such that when said at least one group is chosen from another R⁴, the nitrogen atom to which both R³ and R⁴ are bonded forms part of a heterocyclic structure defined in part by R⁴-N-R³, with the proviso that at least 50% of all R⁴ are chosen from hydrogen atoms. The at least one structuring polymer chosen from polymers of formula (I) may comprise terminal fatty chains, optionally functionalized, which are bonded to the last hetero atom of the polymeric, such as
- 15 20 polyamide, skeleton.

The ester groups of the at least one structuring polymer of formula (I) which

form part of the at least one fatty chain, the fatty chain being terminal and/or pendant, can be present in a proportion ranging from 15% to 40% of the total number of all ester and amide groups in the at least one structuring polymer, such as from 20% to 35% of the total number of all ester and amide groups in the at least one structuring polymer.

5 In the present invention, n can be an integer ranging from 1 to 5. In the present invention, R¹, which are identical or different, can each be chosen from C₁₂ to C₂₂ alkyl groups, such as from C₁₆ to C₂₂ alkyl groups.

In the present invention, R², which are identical or different, can each be chosen from C₁₀ to C₄₂ alkyl groups. At least 50% of R², which are identical or different, can each be chosen from groups comprising from 30 to 42 carbon atoms. At least 75% of R², which are identical or different, can each be chosen from groups comprising from 30 to 42 carbon atoms. In the two aforementioned embodiments, the remaining R², which are identical or different, are each chosen from C₄ to C₁₉ groups, or C₄ to C₁₂ groups.

R³, which can be identical or different, can each be chosen from C₂ to C₃₆ hydrocarbon-based groups and polyoxyalkylene groups. In another embodiment, R³, which are identical or different, are each chosen from C₂ to C₁₂ hydrocarbon-based groups. In another embodiment, R⁴, which are identical or different, are each chosen from hydrogen atoms. As used herein, hydrocarbon-based groups may be linear, cyclic or branched and saturated or unsaturated. As is clear the hydrocarbon-based groups can be 20 aliphatic or aromatic.

According to the present invention, structuring of the at least one continuous

liquid fatty phase may be obtained with the aid of at least one structuring polymer of formula (I). The at least one structuring polymer of formula (I) may, of course, be in the form of mixtures of polymers, and these mixtures may also comprise a compound of formula (I) wherein n is equal zero, i.e. a diester.

5 Non-limiting examples of at least one structuring polymer which may be used in the composition according to the present include the commercial products sold by the Bush Boake Allen Co. under the names Uniclear 80 and Uniclear 100. These are sold,

respectively, in the form of an 80% (in terms of active material) gel in a mineral oil and a 100% (in terms of active material) gel. These polymers have a softening point ranging from 88°C to 94°C, and may be mixtures of copolymers derived from monomers of (i) C₃₆ diacids and (ii) ethylenediamine, and have a weight-average molecular mass of about 6000. Terminal ester groups result from esterification of the remaining acid end groups with at least one alcohol chosen from cetyl alcohol and stearyl alcohol. A mixture of cetyl and stearyl alcohols is sometimes called cetylstearyl alcohol.

15 In one embodiment of the present invention, the at least one structuring polymer has a softening point greater than 70°C, such as from 70°C to 190°C and further such as from 80°C to 130°C, and even further such as from 80°C to 105°C. This softening point may be lower than that of structuring polymers known in the art which may facilitate the use of the at least one structuring polymer of the present invention and may limit the 20 degradation of the continuous liquid fatty phase.

Due to the at least one fatty chain, the at least one structuring polymer of the

present invention may have good solubility in oils (i.e. water-immiscible liquid compounds) and thus may give macroscopically homogeneous compositions, even with a high (at least 25%) content of the at least one structuring polymer, unlike certain polymers of the prior art that do not comprise a fatty chain.

5 The composition may further comprise at least one amphiphilic compound which is liquid at room temperature and which has a hydrophilic/lipophilic balance (HLB) value of less than 12, such as from 1 to 7, further such as from 1 to 5, and even further such as from 3 to 5. According to the present invention, at least one amphiphilic compound may be used. These amphiphilic compounds may reinforce the structuring properties of the at least one structuring polymer which comprises a polymeric skeleton comprising repeating units comprising at least one non-pendant hetero atom, may facilitate the use of the at least one structuring polymer and may also improve the depositability of the stick.

The composition of the present invention may have a hardness ranging from 20 g to 2000 g, such as from 20 g to 900 g, and further such as from 20 g to 600 g.

10 This hardness may be measured according to a method of penetrating a probe into said composition and in particular using a texture analyzer (for example TA-XT2 from Rhéo) equipped with an ebonite cylinder of height 25 mm and diameter 8 mm. The hardness measurement is carried out at 20°C at the center of 5 samples of said composition. The cylinder is introduced into each sample of composition at a pre-speed of 2 mm/s and then 15 at a speed of 0.5 mm/s and finally at a post-speed of 2 mm/s, the total displacement being 1 mm. The recorded hardness value is that of the maximum peak observed. The

measurement error is \pm 50 g.

The hardness may also be measured by a "cheese wire" method, which involves cutting an 8.1 mm tube of lip composition and measuring its hardness at 20°C using a DFGHS 2 tensile testing machine from Indelco-Chatillon Co. at a speed of 5 100 mm/minute. The hardness value from this method is expressed in grams as the shear force required to cut a stick under the above conditions. According to this method, the hardness of compositions according to the present invention which may be in stick form may range from 30 g to 150 g, such as from 30 g to 120 g, and further such as from 30 g to 50 g.

10 The hardness of the composition of the present invention may be such that the compositions are self-supporting and can easily disintegrate to form a satisfactory deposit on a keratinous material. In addition, this hardness may impart good impact strength to the inventive compositions.

15 According to the present invention, the compositions in stick form may possess the properties of deformable, flexible elastic solids and may have noteworthy elastic softness upon application on a keratinous material. The compositions in stick form of the prior art may not have this elasticity and flexibility.

20 The at least one amphiphilic compound is chosen from amphiphilic compounds which comprise at least one lipophilic part bonded to at least one polar part. For example, the at least one lipophilic part may comprise a carbon-based chain comprising at least 8 carbon atoms, such as from 18 to 32 carbon atoms and further such as from 18 to 28

carbon atoms.

The at least one polar part, for example, may be chosen from compounds derived from alcohols comprising from 1 to 12 hydroxyl groups, polyols comprising from 2 to 12 hydroxyl groups, and polyoxyalkylenes comprising at least 2 oxyalkylene units. For 5 example, the polyoxyalkylenes comprising at least 2 oxyalkylene units may be chosen from polyoxyalkylenes comprising from 0 to 20 oxypropylene units and from 0 to 20 oxyethylene units.

For example, the at least one amphiphilic compound may be chosen from esters, such as from monoesters and diesters. Representative esters are chosen from 10 hydroxystearates of glycerol, oleates of glycerol, isostearates of glycerol, hydroxystearates of sorbitan, oleates of sorbitan, isostearates of sorbitan, hydroxystearates of methylglucose, oleates of methylglucose, isostearates of methylglucose, hydroxystearates of branched C₁₂ to C₂₆ fatty alcohols, oleates of branched C₁₂ to C₂₆ fatty alcohols and 15 isostearates of branched C₁₂ to C₂₆ fatty alcohols, such as octyldodecanols.

The concentrations of the at least one amphiphilic compound and of the at least one structuring polymer are chosen according to the desired hardness of the compositions and according to the specific application envisaged. The respective concentrations of the at least one structuring polymer and of the at least one amphiphilic compound can be such 20 that the composition can be in the form of a stick which can be worn down. For example, the at least one structuring polymer (as active material) can be present in a concentration ranging from 0.5% to 80% by weight of the total weight of the composition, such as from

5% to 40% by weight of the total weight of the composition. For example, the at least one amphiphilic compound can be present in a concentration ranging from 0.1% to 35% by weight of the total weight of the composition, such as from 2% to 15% by weight of the total weight of the composition.

5 For example, the at least one continuous liquid fatty phase can comprise greater than 40% by weight of the total weight of the continuous liquid fatty phase of at least one liquid oil comprising a group similar to that of the repeating units comprising at least one non-pendant hetero atom, such as greater than 50% by weight.

A non-limiting example includes at least one continuous liquid fatty phase comprising at least one structuring polymer which comprises a polyamide-type skeleton wherein the at least one continuous liquid fatty phase comprises greater than 50% by weight of the total weight of the at least one continuous liquid fatty phase of at least one apolar liquid oil, such as a hydrocarbon-based oil with amide repeating units. Another non-limiting example includes at least one continuous liquid fatty phase comprising at least one structuring polymer which comprises a partially silicone-based skeleton, wherein the at least one fatty phase comprises greater than 40%, such as greater than 50% by weight of the total weight of the at least one continuous liquid fatty phase of at least one silicone-based liquid oil. Another non-limiting example includes at least one continuous liquid fatty phase comprising at least one apolar polymer of the hydrocarbon-based type, wherein the at least one fatty phase comprises greater than 40%, such as greater than 50% by weight of the total weight of the at least one continuous liquid fatty phase of at least one liquid

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apolar oil such as a hydrocarbon-based oil.

Representative polar oils of the present invention may be chosen from:

- hydrocarbon-based plant oils having a high content of triglycerides chosen from fatty acid esters of glycerol in which the fatty acids may have varied chain lengths, these chains may

5 be chosen from linear, branched, cyclic, saturated and unsaturated chains. Non-limiting examples of these oils are wheat germ oil, corn oil, sunflower oil, karite butter, castor oil, sweet almond oil, macadamia oil, apricot oil, soybean oil, rape seed oil, cotton oil, alfalfa oil, poppy oil, pumpkin oil, sesame oil, marrow oil, avocado oil, hazelnut oil, grape seed oil, blackcurrant seed oil, evening primrose oil, millet oil, barley oil, quinoa oil, olive oil, rye oil, safflower oil, candlenut oil, passion flower oil, musk rose oil and caprylic/capric acid triglycerides such as those sold by Stearineries Dubois Co. and those sold under the names Miglyol 810, 812 and 818 by Dynamit Nobel Co.;

- synthetic oils and esters of formula R_5COOR_6 in which R_5 is chosen from linear and branched higher fatty acid groups comprising from 1 to 40 carbon atoms, such as from 7 to 15 carbon atoms; and R_6 is chosen from branched hydrocarbon-based groups comprising from 1 to 40 carbon atoms, such as from 3 to 20 carbon atoms, with the proviso that the total number of carbon atoms in R_5 and R_6 is greater than or equal to 10, such as, for example, in purcellin oil (cetostearyl octanoate), isononyl isononanoate, $C_{12}-C_{15}$ alkyl benzoates, isopropyl myristate, 2-ethylhexyl palmitate, alkyl octanoates, polyalkyl octanoates, decanoates ricinooleates, hydroxylated esters such as isostearyl lactate and diisostearyl malate, and pentaerythritol esters;

- synthetic ethers comprising from 10 to 40 carbon atoms; and
- C₈ to C₂₆ fatty alcohols such as oleyl alcohols.

Representative apolar oils according to the present invention may be chosen from silicone oils such as volatile and nonvolatile, linear, branched and cyclic

5 polydimethylsiloxanes (PDMSs) that are liquid at room temperature; polydimethylsiloxanes comprising groups chosen from alkyl groups, alkoxy groups and phenyl groups, optionally pendant or terminal, and each comprising from 2 to 24 carbon atoms; phenylsilicones such as phenyl trimethicones, phenyl dimethicones, phenyl trimethylsiloxy diphenylsiloxanes, diphenyl dimethicones, diphenyl methyldiphenyl trisiloxanes and 2-phenylethyl trimethylsiloxy silicates; linear, branched and cyclic, volatile and nonvolatile hydrocarbons and fluorocarbons of synthetic and mineral origin, such as volatile liquid paraffins (such as isoparaffins and isododecane), nonvolatile liquid paraffins and derivatives thereof, petroleum jelly, polydecenes, hydrogenated polyisobutene such as parleam, and squalane.

The at least one structured oil, such as those structured with at least one structuring polymer chosen from polyamides such as those of formula (I), polyurethanes, polyureas and polyurea-polyurethanes, may be apolar oils of the hydrocarbon-based type of mineral or synthetic origin, and may be chosen from hydrocarbons such as alkanes comprising parleam oil, isoparaffins such as isododecane and squalane.

In one embodiment, the at least one continuous liquid fatty phase is present in a 20 concentration ranging from 5% to 99% by weight of the total weight of the composition, such as from 20% to 75%.

The composition of the present invention may further comprise at least one suitable additive commonly used in the field concerned chosen from water optionally thickened or gelled with an aqueous-phase thickener or gelling agent, antioxidants, essential oils, preserving agents, fragrances, neutralizing agents, liposoluble polymers, and 5 cosmetically active agents and dermatological active agents such as, for example, emollients, moisturizers, vitamins, essential fatty acids and sunscreens. The at least one additive is generally present in a concentration ranging from 0% to 20% by weight of the total weight of the composition, such as from 0% to 10%. The at least one additive can be broadly chosen from cosmetically active agents and dermatologically active agents.

Needless to say, the person skilled in the art will take care to select the optional additional additives and the amount thereof such that the advantageous properties of the composition according to the invention are not, or are not substantially, adversely affected by the addition(s) envisaged.

The present invention may be directed to a dermatological composition, such as 15 a tinted composition, for at least one keratin material, such as the skin, the lips and superficial body growths, a care composition for at least one keratin material, a make-up composition, a body hygiene composition, a sunscreen composition for at least one keratin material, or an after-sun composition for at least one keratin material comprising a 20 composition comprising (a) at least one dyestuff and (b) at least one continuous liquid fatty phase comprising (i) at least one structuring polymer which has a weight-average molecular mass ranging from 1000 to 30,000 and comprises a) a polymeric skeleton

comprising repeating units comprising at least one non-pendant hetero atom, and b) at least one fatty chain, optionally functionalized, comprising from 12 to 120 carbon atoms, chosen from pendant fatty chains and terminal fatty chains which are bonded to said polymeric skeleton, wherein said at least one fatty chain is present in a quantity ranging
5 from 40% to 98% of the total number of all said repeating units comprising at least one non-pendant hetero atom and all said at least one fatty chains;
wherein said composition is in the form of a solid. The present invention may also be wax-free. The present invention may also comprise a body hygiene composition chosen from deodorant products and make-up-removing products. The present invention may be in the
10 form of a stick. The composition of the present invention may be used as a care base for at least one keratinous material such as the skin, superficial body growths or the lips. Non-limiting examples include lip balms for protecting the lips against cold, sunlight or wind and creams for skin, nails or hair.

The present invention is also directed to a make-up composition for at least one
15 keratinous material comprising (a) at least one dyestuff, and (b) at least one continuous liquid fatty phase comprising (i) at least one structuring polymer which has a weight-average molecular mass ranging from 1000 to 30,000 and comprises a) a polymeric skeleton comprising repeating units comprising at least one non-pendant hetero atom and
20 b) at least one fatty chain, optionally functionalized, comprising from 12 to 120 carbon atoms, chosen from pendant fatty chains and terminal fatty chains which are bonded to said polymeric skeleton, wherein said at least one fatty chain is present in a quantity

ranging from 40% to 98% of the total number of all said repeating units comprising at least one non-pendant hetero atom and all said at least one fatty chains, wherein said composition is in the form of a wax-free solid. For example, the composition can be in the form of a colored make-up product for the skin, such as a foundation, optionally having care or treating properties, a blusher, a face powder, an eyeshadow, a concealer product, an eyeliner or a make-up product for the body; a lip make-up such as a lipstick, optionally having care or treating properties; a make-up product for superficial body growths, such as nails or eyelashes, in particular in the form of a tablet of mascara, or for the eyebrows and the hair, such as in the form of a pencil. As is clear, the composition can be in the form of a stick, a pencil, a tablet or a dish. The composition may be a cosmetic product broadly further comprising at least one suitable additive chosen from cosmetically active agents and dermatologically active agents.

Needless to say, the composition of the invention should be cosmetically and/or dermatologically acceptable, that is, it should comprise a nontoxic, physiologically acceptable medium which can be applied to at least one human keratinous material. As used herein, "cosmetically acceptable" means having a pleasant appearance, odor and feel.

The at least one dyestuff is representatively chosen from the lipophilic dyes, hydrophilic dyes, pigments and nacres. As used herein, "pigment" means any solid particle which is insoluble in the medium and which serves any of the functions chosen from giving a color, modifying a color, giving an iridescent appearance and modifying an iridescent

appearance. The at least one dyestuff is generally present in a concentration ranging from 0.01% to 40% by weight relative to the total weight of said composition, such as from 1% to 35%, and further such as from 5% to 25%.

The at least one dyestuff may be chosen from pigments and nacres in order to 5 obtain make-up compositions which give good coverage, that is, which do not leave a significant amount of the at least one keratin material to which it is applied showing through. The pigments may also reduce the sticky feel of the compositions, unlike soluble dyes.

Representative liposoluble dyes which may be used according to the present invention include Sudan red, DC Red 17, DC Green 6, β -carotene, soybean oil, Sudan brown, DC Yellow 11, DC Violet 2, DC Orange 5 and quinoline yellow. The liposoluble dyes, when present, generally have a concentration ranging up to 20% by weight of the total weight of the composition, such as from 0.1% to 6%.

The pigments which may be used according to the present invention may be chosen from white, colored, mineral, organic, coated and uncoated pigments.

Representative examples of mineral pigments include titanium dioxide, optionally surface-treated, zirconium oxide, cerium oxide, iron oxides, chromium oxides, manganese violet, ultramarine blue, chromium hydrate and ferric blue. Representative examples of organic pigments include carbon black, pigments of D & C type, and lakes based on cochineal 20 carmine, barium, strontium, calcium and aluminum. If present, the pigments may have a concentration ranging up to 40% by weight of the total weight of the composition, such as

from 1% to 35%, and further such as from 2% to 25%.

The nacreous pigments (or nacres) which may be used according to the present invention may be chosen from white nacreous pigments such as mica coated with titanium or with bismuth oxychloride, colored nacreous pigments such as titanium mica with iron oxides, titanium mica with ferric blue or chromium oxide, titanium mica with an organic pigment chosen from those mentioned above, and nacreous pigments based on bismuth oxychloride. The nacres, if present, may have a concentration ranging up to 20% by weight of the total weight of the composition, such as from 0.1% to 15%.

The compositions according to the present invention may be manufactured by one of ordinary skill in the art. For example, they may be manufactured by a process which comprises heating the at least one structuring polymer at least to its softening point, adding the at least one amphiphilic compound, if present, the at least one dyestuff and the at least one suitable additive, if present, to the at least one structuring polymer followed by mixing the composition until a clear, transparent solution is obtained. The resultant homogeneous mixture may then be cast in a suitable mold such as a lipstick mold or cast directly into the packaging articles such as a case or a dish.

The present invention is also directed to a cosmetic process for caring for, making up or treating a keratin material, such as that of a human being, and further such as human skin, comprising the application to a keratin material of a cosmetic composition comprising (a) at least one pigment in an amount sufficient to make up the skin, the lips and/or superficial body growths, and (b) at least one continuous liquid fatty phase

comprising (i) at least one structuring polymer which has a weight-average molecular mass ranging from 1000 to 30,000 and comprises a) a polymeric skeleton comprising repeating units comprising at least one non-pendant hetero atom, and b) at least one fatty chain, optionally functionalized, comprising from 12 to 120 carbon atoms, chosen from pendant fatty chains and terminal fatty chains which are bonded to said polymeric skeleton, wherein said at least one fatty chain is present in a quantity ranging from 40% to 98% of the total number of all said repeating units comprising at least one non-pendant hetero atom and all said at least one fatty chains,

and said at least one pigment, at least in some embodiments, said at least one continuous liquid fatty phase and said at least one structuring polymer form a physiologically acceptable medium. The composition can be applied in this process in the form of a structured solid. The composition applied in this process can also be wax-free. The composition applied in this process can also have a hardness ranging from 20 g to 2000 g, such as from 20 g to 900 g, and further such as from 20 g to 600 g.

The present invention is also directed to a process of structuring a composition in the form of a self-supporting solid having a hardness ranging from 20 g to 2000 g, such as from 20 g to 900 g, and further such as from 20 g to 600 g, comprising the step of including in said composition a sufficient amount of at least one structuring polymer which has a weight-average molecular mass ranging from 1000 to 30,000 and comprises a) a polymeric skeleton comprising repeating units comprising at least one non-pendant hetero atom, and b) at least one fatty chain, optionally functionalized, comprising from 12 to 120 carbon

atoms, chosen from pendant fatty chains and terminal fatty chains which are bonded to said polymeric skeleton, wherein said at least one fatty chain is present in a quantity ranging from 40% to 98% of the total number of all said repeating units comprising at least one non-pendant hetero atom and all said at least one fatty chains, said composition being
5 structured as a self-supporting solid, being wax-free and further containing at least one continuous liquid fatty phase and at least one dyestuff.

The at least one structuring polymer of the composition structured from this process can be chosen from polyamides. The at least one structuring polymer of the composition structured from this process can also have a weight-average molecular mass ranging from 1000 to 10,000. The at least one structuring polymer of the composition structured from this process can also be chosen from polyamides comprising end groups which comprise at least one ester functional group comprising at least one hydrocarbon-based chain which comprises from 10 to 42 carbon atoms. The at least one structuring polymer of the composition structured from this process can also be combined with at least one amphiphilic compound that is liquid at room temperature, with an HLB value of less than 12, such as from 1 to 7, and further such as from 1 to 5.
15

The present invention is also directed to a process of structuring a cosmetic composition in the form of a physiologically acceptable composition, which is rigid, self-supporting, wax-free, glossy and/or non-migrating comprising including in said composition
20 at least one continuous liquid fatty phase, said at least one continuous liquid fatty phase being structured with a sufficient amount of at least one structuring polymer which has a

weight-average molecular mass ranging from 1000 to 30,000 and comprises a) a polymeric skeleton comprising repeating units comprising at least one non-pendant hetero atom, and b) at least one fatty chain, optionally functionalized, comprising from 12 to 120 carbon atoms, chosen from pendant fatty chains and terminal fatty chains which are bonded to said polymeric skeleton, wherein said at least one fatty chain is present in a quantity ranging from 40% to 98% of the total number of all said repeating units comprising at least one non-pendant hetero atom and all said at least one fatty chains; and wherein said composition is rigid, self-supporting, wax-free, glossy and/or non-migrating.

In the present invention, the at least one structuring polymer of the composition structured from this process can be chosen from polyamides. The at least one structuring polymer of the composition structured from this process can also be chosen from polyamides comprising end groups which comprise at least one ester functional group comprising at least one hydrocarbon-based chain which comprises from 10 to 42 carbon atoms. The at least one structuring polymer of the composition structured from this process can also be combined with at least one amphiphilic compound that is liquid at room temperature, with an HLB value of less than 12, such as from 1 to 7, and further such as from 1 to 5.

The present invention is also directed to a process of making a cosmetic composition in the form of a physiologically acceptable composition, which is structured, rigid, self-supporting, wax-free, glossy and/or non-migrating comprising including in said composition at least one continuous liquid fatty phase, said at least one continuous liquid

fatty phase being structured with a sufficient amount of at least one structuring polymer which has a weight-average molecular mass ranging from 1000 to 30,000 and comprises
a) a polymeric skeleton comprising repeating units comprising at least one non-pendant hetero atom, and b) at least one fatty chain, optionally functionalized, comprising from 12
5 to 120 carbon atoms, chosen from pendant fatty chains and terminal fatty chains which are bonded to said polymeric skeleton, wherein said at least one fatty chain is present in a quantity ranging from 40% to 98% of the total number of all said repeating units comprising at least one non-pendant hetero atom and all said at least one fatty chains; and wherein said composition is rigid, self-supporting, wax-free, glossy and/or non-migrating.

10 The at least one structuring polymer of the composition made by from this process can be chosen from polyamides. The at least one structuring polymer of the composition made by from this process can also be chosen from polyamides comprising end groups which comprise at least one ester functional group comprising at least one hydrocarbon-based chain which comprises from 10 to 42 carbon atoms. The at least one structuring polymer of the composition made by from this process can also be combined with at least 15 one amphiphilic compound that is liquid at room temperature, with an HLB value of less than 12, such as from 1 to 7, and further such as from 1 to 5.

10 The present invention is also directed to a process of structuring a cosmetic composition in the form of a self-supporting solid, comprising including in said composition
20 at least one continuous liquid fatty phase and at least one dyestuff, said at least one continuous liquid fatty phase and said at least one dyestuff being structured with a

sufficient amount of at least one structuring polymer which has a weight-average molecular mass ranging from 1000 to 30,000 and comprises a) a polymeric skeleton comprising repeating units comprising at least one non-pendant hetero atom, and b) at least one fatty chain, optionally functionalized, comprising from 12 to 120 carbon atoms, chosen from 5 pendant fatty chains and terminal fatty chains which are bonded to said polymeric skeleton, wherein said at least one fatty chain is present in a quantity ranging from 40% to 98% of the total number of all said repeating units comprising at least one non-pendant hetero atom and all said at least one fatty chains; and wherein said composition is in the form of a self-supporting solid.

The present invention is also directed to a process for limiting the migration of a cosmetic composition comprising including in said composition at least one continuous liquid fatty phase, said at least one continuous liquid fatty phase being structured with a sufficient amount of an agent for limiting the migration of said composition, said agent comprising at least one structuring polymer which has a weight-average molecular mass ranging from 1000 to 30,000 and comprises a) a polymeric skeleton comprising repeating units comprising at least one non-pendant hetero atom, and b) at least one fatty chain, optionally functionalized, comprising from 12 to 120 carbon atoms, chosen from pendant fatty chains and terminal fatty chains which are bonded to said polymeric skeleton, wherein said at least one fatty chain is present in a quantity ranging from 40% to 98% of the total 15 number of all said repeating units comprising at least one non-pendant hetero atom and all said at least one fatty chains.

The cosmetic composition that this process limits the migration of has a hardness ranging from 20 g to 2000 g, such as from 20 g to 900 g, and further such as from 20 g to 600 g.

The present invention is also directed to a process for limiting the migration of a cosmetic composition comprising at least one continuous liquid fatty phase comprising structuring said fatty phase with a sufficient amount of structuring polymer which has a weight-average molecular mass ranging from 1000 to 30,000 and comprises a polymeric skeleton comprising repeating units comprising at least one non-pendant hetero atom, and b) at least one fatty chain, optionally functionalized, comprising from 12 to 120 carbon atoms, chosen from pendant fatty chains and terminal fatty chains which are bonded to said polymeric skeleton, wherein said at least one fatty chain is present in a quantity ranging from 40% to 98% of the total number of all said repeating units comprising at least one non-pendant hetero atom and all said at least one fatty chains.

Other than in the operating examples, or where otherwise indicated, all numbers expressing quantities of ingredients, reaction conditions, and so forth used in the specification and claims are to be understood as being modified in all instances by the term "about." Accordingly, unless indicated to the contrary, the numerical parameters set forth in the following specification and attached claims are approximations that may vary depending upon the desired properties sought to be obtained by the present invention. At the very least, and not as an attempt to limit the application of the doctrine of equivalents to the scope of the claims, each numerical parameter should be construed in light of the number of significant digits and ordinary rounding approaches.

Notwithstanding that the numerical ranges and parameters setting forth the broad scope of the invention are approximations, the numerical values set forth in the specific examples are reported as precisely as possible. Any numerical value, however, inherently contain certain errors necessarily resulting from the standard deviation found in their respective testing measurements. The following examples are intended to illustrate the invention without limiting the scope as a result. The percentages are given on a weight basis.

Example 1: Lip composition

- Uniclear 80	25.0%
- Parleam oil	56.0%
- Polyglyceryl-2 polyhydroxystearate	10.0%
- Pigments (brown iron oxide + titanium oxide)	9.0%

Preparation: the Uniclear 80 was solubilized (or dissolved) with the aid of the

polyglyceryl-2 polyhydroxystearate in the parleam oil, at 100°C, followed by addition of the
pigments. The whole was mixed using a deflocculating turbomixer (Rayneri) and then cast
in lipstick molds.

A stick of lip composition having a hardness of 425 g, measured using a TA-XT2
texture analyzer at 20°C, was obtained. The lip composition obtained was glossy and non-
migrating. This was confirmed by a test with a panel of experts, by comparison with a
glossy product of the prior art: Rouge Absolu from Lancôme. The lip composition of the
invention was considered by all of the testers as being glossier when applied than the lip
composition of the prior art, and as migrating less after being worn for 2 hours.

Example 2: Anhydrous eyeshadow

- Uniclear 80	25.0%
- Parleam oil	35.1%
- Glyceryl oleate	31.25%
- Pigments	qs 100%

This eyeshadow in stick form was prepared as in Example 1. It was glossy and non-migrating.

Example 3: Lip composition

The product differs from Example 1 by the use of Uniclear 100 instead of Uniclear
5 80.

Counterexample

The lip composition Example 1 was repeated, replacing the Uniclear 80 polyamide
with the Versamid® 930 polyamide sold by the company Henkel, and then by the
Macromelt® 6212 polyamide also sold by the company Henkel, these two polyamides being
free of an end group with an alkyl or alkenyl chain comprising at least 4 carbon atoms,
linked to the polyamide skeleton via an ester group.

The products obtained were totally heterogeneous and in two-phase form. They did
not in any way have the appearance or hardness of a stick.